

Being who is "the Husband of the widow and the Father of the orphan."

In the language of another, "what kind of man is he, who full of opulence and in whose hands abundance overflows, can look on virtue in distress and merit in misery, without pity? Who can behold without tears, the desolate and forlorn estate of the widow, who, in early life was brought up in the bosom of a tender mother, without knowing care, and without tasting of necessity, and not beset by adversity?—whose soul is pure as innocence and full of honor; whose mind had been brightened by erudition under an indulgent father; whose youth, untutored in the school of sorrows, had been flattered with the prospect of days of prosperity and plenty;—one, who at length, by the cruel adversity of winds and seas, with her dying husband, is wrecked in total destruction and beggary; driven by ill-fortune from peace and plenty; and from the bed of ease, changes her lot to the dark dunghill for relief of her weariness and pains;—grown meagre with necessity and sick with woe; at her bosom hanging her famished infant, draining off the dregs of parental life for sustenance, bestowed from maternal love, yielding existence to support the babe? Hard hearted covetousness and proud titles!—can you behold such an object dry eyes? can avarice grasp the mite which should sustain such suffering virtue? Can high life lift its supercilious brow above such scenes in human life,—above miseries sustained by fellow creatures? Perhaps the fatal hour is at hand, when consolation is required to close the last moments of this unfortunate one's life.—Can the man absorbed in pleasure, roll his chariot wheels past this scene of sorrow without compassion, and without pity, see the last convulsion of the deadly gaze, which paint misery upon the features of an expiring saint? If angels weep in Heaven, they weep for such; if they can know contempt, they feel it for the wealthy, who bestow not of their superfluities, what would gladden souls sunk in the woes of worldly adversity. The eyes of cherubim view with delight the exercise of such benevolence as forms the character of the good Samaritan; and Saints touch that gold only res, to hymn humanity's fair history in the realms of bliss.

Brothers—Remember that we stand upon ground and amid the labours of the best and wisest of mankind. The gathered trophies of numberless generations are open before you. All that is lovely in nature,—all that is beautiful in art, solicits our admiration and urges us to advance. Let us not pause with heathen indifference at the vestibule, but prosecute our search through the glittering apartments, until we shall arrive at the Sanctum Sanctorum or Holy of Holies, and gaze undazzled upon its flood of glory. "May our lives become beautiful as the temple, peaceful as the ark and sacred as its most holy place, may our oblations of piety and praise, be grateful as the incense, our love, warm as its flame and our charity, diffusive as its fragrance. May our exercises of charity be as constant as the returning wants of the distressed widow and helpless orphan. May the approbation of Heaven be our encouragement and the testimony of a good conscience our support." May we in fine, conduct ourselves not only as Masons in name but as Masons in every deed,—aid and assist each other in passing through the rugged path of mortality, not forgetting in all cases to endeavour to do as we would be done by, so that when we shall have finished the several parts assigned us in this world, and when we shall leave this transitory life, we may meet on the bright regions of eternal bliss and there sit down in brotherly love, singing praises to God and to the Lamb and to him that sitteth on the Throne forever and forever.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post Office Department, September 4, 1837.

Sir:—Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, in May last, a circular was sent out, directing all postmasters who had been instructed to deposit the proceeds of their offices in banks, to retain them in specie to meet the drafts of the department.

To those who had been instructed to pay directly to contractors, another circular was sent, reminding them of their duties and liabilities in reference to the money to be received and paid by them under existing laws.

Instructions have recently been prepared, directing the manner in which returns of cash in specie are to be made to the department, and forbidding the loaning or use of the money belonging to the public for any purpose whatsoever. Copies of these papers are annexed, marked A, B, and C.

In relation to upwards of ten thousand of the post offices, these regulations make no change. The only change effected by them is, that about 1100 postmasters who formerly deposited their income in banks, weekly, monthly or quarterly, according to the demands, now retain the money in their own hands till drawn for by the department. To about nine tenths of these, the new system is more convenient than the old, as it saves them the trouble of going or sending to the banks and procuring certificates of deposit, which are equally safe, as their entire balances will be drawn for as often as they are deposited, and it is more efficient, because some postmasters who might neglect to deposit will not venture to dishonor a draft.

The postmasters who will not close their accounts quarterly, will not, probably, exceed one hundred, and the balances in their hands, from quarter to quarter, are not likely, under a proper administration of the department, to exceed, in ordinary times, one or two hundred thousand dollars. As they are required to have their balances always ready in gold and silver, the department will always have the means of meeting its engagements; and if a default in no individual case should occasionally happen, nothing like a general refusal to pay, as in the case of the late depositors, is ever to be apprehended.

It will ever be the true policy of the department not to have a large surplus, and, consequently there will be little to entrust to the custody of postmasters or others. Moreover, the number of post offices now instructed to retain

their funds, will be largely reduced upon an adjustment of the collection system to the mail service, as arranged within the last twelve months.

Though in some places convenient, banks are not necessary to the collection and disbursement of the funds of this department. In reference to more than ten thousand post offices, the collections and disbursements are effected more expeditiously and more conveniently without the interposition of banks, than they could be with it. The contractors who are creditors of the department, are its collectors from postmasters, and the collection and disbursement are but one operation. It is generally effected in a few days after the close of each quarter. The operation is the same where postmasters pay to contractors upon the drafts of the department, though it is more tardy. The few offices, in reference to which banks are a convenience, are those whose receipts are large, and are not likely to be absorbed from quarter to quarter by the drafts of the department. They have generally iron chests or safes where the specie is kept; and, with a strict supervision and careful attention to their bonds, they will seldom, if ever, be found in default.

The necessary transfers of funds are effected by the department without inconvenience or loss. On the interior mail route, the expenditure is generally greater than the income; so that, after the contractors have received the entire revenue of the officers supplied by them, balances are still due. These balances are readily paid off by drafts on the postmasters in the cities where the surplus arises, as they could be by checks on banks in the other places.—The process is rendered more easy from the fact, that the heavy drafts are made at those points where funds are the most available, particularly at New York.—The drafts of the department to pay the contractors, and the different parts of the U.S. Post Office, are lettered, and cash, being available, is a suitable remittance. Thus, the collectors of the department are not liable to change, as this state of things is not likely to change, it would follow, if ever, become necessary for the department to transport specie from one point to another, if there was not a bank in existence.

Upon the suspension of the banks, efforts were made in some quarters to compel the department to receive irredeemable and depreciated paper for postage. Law, justice, and public policy, require an inexorable resistance of these efforts. Gold and silver are the only constitutional and legal currency of the U.S. States, and nothing but that currency, or its equivalent, can be legally offered to the public creditors in payment. All taxes and postages are imposed in this currency, and all contracts are made upon its basis. The public faith could be kept, and the public business successfully carried on, only by a strict adherence to the plain letter, as well as obvious spirit, of the law.

The undersigned is happy to state, that all attempts to force the department to receive depreciated paper were soon abandoned; that little difficulty has been experienced in collecting postages in specie, and now, here the circulation of change tickets has been successfully resisted; and that the credit of the department has been preserved unimpaired. Nor is any difficulty apprehended, so long as postages are collected in the constitutional currency of the United States. But should the department be compelled to receive, and offer to its creditors, the depreciated notes issued by hundreds of embarrased, faithless or bankrupt corporations or individuals, no sure calculation can be made as to the future, and there is reason to apprehend general discontent, extensive failures, and deplorable disorganization throughout the mail service. With what face could the department insist on, and compel a strict performance of contract obligations by contractors, when stripped of the power to perform the most vital part of the contracts (so far as the interest of the contractor is concerned) on its own part. Justice and sound policy alike demand a firm adherence, in the mail service, to the standard of value, and the basis of contracts prescribed by the constitution, and hitherto strictly maintained, (except for a short period, amidst the calamities of war.)

On the whole, no legislation is necessary to maintain the credit of this department, or enable it to manage its fiscal concerns; the existing laws being deemed ample for those purposes.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
MOS KENDALL.

To the President of the United States.

A Post Office Department, Sept. 1, 1837.

Sir: You will fulfill further orders, retain the proceeds of your office in your hands, in specie, to meet the drafts of this department.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Postmaster at

B Post Office Department, Appointee Office, Washington, May 16, 1837.

Sir: I am instructed by the Postmaster General to call your particular attention to the fact, that the rates of postage, as established by law, are based upon the legal currency of the United States. The following extracts from the printed regulations and the law, will clearly show what are your duties and responsibilities in relation to the kind of currency to be received for postage, viz:

"You will receive nothing but specie, or its equivalent for postage."—*Instructions to Postmasters*, Chapter 3, Section 2.

"All payments to the department, whether upon its drafts, or by deposit in bank, must be in specie, or its equivalent. No allowance can be made to postmasters for the depreciation of money received for postage, nor for losses by fire, robbery, or theft."—*Chapter 25, Sec. 216*.

Extract from an act of Congress, approved on the 14th of April, 1836.

Section 2. And it is further enacted, That, hereafter, no bank notes of less denomination than ten dollars, that is to say, and after the 31st of March, anno Domini 1837, no bank notes of less denomination than twenty dollars, shall be offered in payment, in any case whatever in which money is to be paid by the United States, or by the Post Office Department, or shall any bank note, of any denomination, be so offered, unless the sum shall be payable, and paid on demand, in gold or silver coin at the place where issued, as which shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold and silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay and loss to him: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold or silver legal tender by any individual, or by the United States."

Hence, you will perceive that, whatever you may receive for postage, you are responsible for gold or silver; and that it is unlawful for you to offer in payment to contractors, or others, any note of any bank which does not pay its notes in specie. As the Postmaster General has no power to release you from your responsibilities under the laws, and as, on the contrary, it is his duty to see them faithfully executed, he has deemed it expedient to give you this notice, that you may guard yourself against loss in the collection of your postages.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HOBERT JOHNSON,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

C Postmasters who may be under instructions to retain the proceeds of their offices until

drawn for by the department, will observe the following regulations, viz:

Those whose net proceeds are five hundred dollars or more per week, will report the amount weekly to the Department. Fractions of weeks at the beginning and end of quarters need not be reported separately.

Those whose net proceeds are not five hundred dollars per week, but amount to that sum or more, per month, will report them monthly. The last month of each quarter need not be reported separately.

At the end of each quarter, all postmasters at draft offices will immediately ascertain the amount of net revenue accruing at their respective offices during the quarter and report it forthwith to the department, setting down the sums, if any, which may have been reported weekly or monthly, and deducting them, thus exhibiting the balance not reported.

All these reports must be by letter, addressed to the Postmaster General, which must be sent separately and not enclosed with the quarterly accounts, or tied to them, or to any other letter or packet on other business. Nor must it be delayed until all the accounts are forwarded, if it can be sent sooner.

Postmasters will not be permitted to use or loan out any of the moneys belonging to the department, but will keep them always on hand to meet its drafts. A violation of this regulation will be considered good cause for instant removal and prosecution. Every draft must be paid on presentation.

The travelling agents of the department will be instructed to call occasionally on the draft offices, without notice, for the purpose of counting and reporting the cash on hand, and noting also the manner in which it is kept.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

NORTHERN BANK KY.
Lexington, Aug. 2d, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a statement of the situation of this Bank and its Branches as they exist on the 31st ult.

I am sir, with great regard, yours,
JOHN TILFORD, Pres't.
His Excellency JAMES CLARK.

State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, July 31, 1837.

MEANS.

Bills discounted 2,475,416.57

Bills of exchange 393,533.51

2,869,979.38

Suspended debt, viz:

Notes discounted 13,025.00

Bills of exchange 5,200.00

18,425.00

Bonds of the State of Kentucky,

bearing interest at 5 per cent.

per annum, 1,006,000.00

Due from other Banks, 859,674.84

Real estate—Banking houses in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington, 76,005.55

Contingent expenses, 2,639.03

Cash on hand, viz:

In gold and silver, 910,311.68

"notes of other Banks, 201,394.00

1,111,656.08

\$5,944,499.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—

Paid in by the State 1,000,000.00

" Individuals, 1,565,405.00

2,565,405.00

Notes in circulation, 1,267,115.00

Due to other Banks, 851,145.71

Due to General Government officers,

including Pension Fund, 196,710.11

Due to James Davidson, Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, 40,519.63

Due to individual depositors, 331,078.83

Due to Bank United States in 1, 2 & 3 years from 6th Dec., 1836, 533,142.63

Contingent Fund, 51,000.00

Profit and Loss, 30,721.43

Undrawn Dividend, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, 6, 7, 52, 63

Discounts, Exchange and Interest, 14,008.93

\$5,944,499.96

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
Northern Bank of Ky., July 31, 1837.

NORTHERN BANK KY.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a statement exhibiting the situation of this Bank and its Branches on the 31st ult.

I am sir, with great regard, your ob't. serv't,
JOHN TILFORD, Pres't.
His Excellency JAMES CLARK.

State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, August 28, 1837.

MEANS.

Bills discounted, 2,501,626.02

Bills of Exchange, 254,525.17

2,756,151.19

Suspended debt—

Notes discounted, 13,325.00

Bills of Exchange, 5,200.00

18,425.00

Bonds of the State of Kentucky,

bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, 756,000.00

Due from other Banks, 715,171.87

Notes of other Banks, 161,120.00

Gold and silver, 759,611.34

Real estate—Banking houses in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington, 77,332.89

Contingent expenses, 4,578.35

\$5,948,390.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—

Paid in by State of Ky. 1,000,000.00

" Individuals, 1,571,930.00

2,571,930.00

Notes in circulation, 1,045,765.00

Due to other Banks, 459,215.73

Due to Gen'l Gov't. Officers—

Treasurer

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1837.

For Mail Contracts—see Extra accompanying to-day's Gazette.

MASONRY. The ancient and honorable Society of Freemasons has been for some years declining in Kentucky, and indeed in most of the United States.—Twenty or thirty years ago, Orations and Addresses were delivered semi-annually, in most of the respectable towns, explanatory of the principles of the Order. But ambitious men endeavored to unite Masonry and Politics, in order to subserve their nefarious designs; the consequence of which was, as it should have been, for a time to obscure and degrade the institution. We trust a correct estimation of the Order, is again beginning to be entertained, and the reader will find in this paper, a very eloquent Oration, delivered by Brother APPERSON, of Monroeville, on the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, which may be read with pleasure by the general reader, and with profit by the fraternity. Want of room must be our apology for not giving it an earlier insertion.

Correspondence of the Kentucky Gazette, WASHINGTON CITY, 13th Sept. 1837.

"Mr. Cambreleng has this morning reported a bill, authorising the issue of 12 millions of Treasury notes, in amounts not exceeding \$100 each, payable in one year without interest, and from the maturity, and demand made, and payment refused, to bear 5 per cent. interest. It is proposed that these notes shall be thrown into circulation, by the payment of such public creditors as will receive them, and to be received for any public dues. * * * *

"The house, by a large majority, has this moment resolved to lay the Texas resolution on the table; but both sides declare their unwillingness to have the subject discussed until the regular session."

It would seem from the Eastern papers, and from letters, that Mr. Calhoun now concides with the President, in his recommendation, that the moneys of the United States should be kept in the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, seems to have retained the same opinion in 1834.—What may be the opinion of him and his friend now, seems to be a matter of uncertainty.—Yet to take the statements of certain Whig papers, we should presume, that the whigs are determined to let the government and the currency, of which they have prated so much, go to the dogs, or anywhere else, ere they will propose any thing for the relief of either.

The three Bills introduced by Mr. Wright of New York, in the U. S. Senate, appear to be the only important matters before Congress; and it is generally thought the session will be a short one.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee of Finance, reported the three following bills, which were read, and referred to a 2d reading, viz:

1. A bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes. [This bill authorizes the issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$100,000,000, of not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum. These notes will be signed by the Treasurer, and issued in such sum as the President may direct, and to be received in payment of debts and taxes to the U. S., and may be tendered in payment to the public creditor at par.]

2. A Bill authorising the further extension of the time for the payment of duty bonds. [This bill extends the time for six months from the first of Oct. next.]

3. A bill to adjust the remaining claims in the Deposite Banks. [This bill authorizes the President to continue the process of withdrawing the deposits under certain circumstances, which he has commenced, the money due to the United States to be repaid in three installments, bearing an interest of six per centum.]

The bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue was called up for consideration, and no motion of Mr. Calhoun, was postponed.

Mr. Clegg had gone to Philadelphia to attend a sale of English Cattle.

In looking over the remarks of the Democratic papers, relative to the President's Message, we have noticed but one (the Richmond Enquirer,) that has not upbraided the document in all its parts. The veteran of the Enquirer, sees much to apprehend if the treasure of the United States should be taken from the deposite Banks, and placed in the possession of the United States Treasurer. The course of all other governments has been to hold their own money, and not give it to corporations to loan out for their aggrandizement.

Because the general government indulged for several months, the banks which had been compelled to suspend specie payments from the pressure of the late war, it would seem to us to afford no apology for a similar indulgence to the present batch, who, "if their own convenience only had been consulted, never would have suspended."

The talk of "special deposits," we deem unworthy the head that conducts the Enquirer. No bank would receive specie, for the pleasure of paying it out again, without the prospect of gain. Specie as may be the article of the Enquirer, it has not carried conviction to us; and the Editor having hitherto proved so true, we hope he will give the subject a further consideration.

In the United States Senate on the 15th, the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the public revenue to the several states, passed, after some opposition by Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and Crittenden, by a vote of yeas 25, nays 17.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes. [This is the Sub Treasury bill. The Mint and its branches, and the Post Offices and Land Offices are made the places of deposites, and their officers are authorized to prepare fire-works, &c., for the purpose. Most of its provisions relate to guards and checks upon the officers.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng also reported a bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late Deposite Banks—read twice and committed.

For the Kentucky Gazette, MORRISON HALL, Sept. 14th, 1837.

At a meeting of the Students of Morrison College, held on Thursday, Sept. 14th, R. P. Hunt was called to the chair,

and T. H. Skillman appointed Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to address the President, reported that they had done so, and received the following answer:

LEXINGTON, Sept. 13th, 1837.

To Messrs. Hill, Skillman, John Allen, Waller, & Wallace, a committee of the Students of Morrison College:

GENTLEMEN,

I received this morning your communication in behalf of the Students of Morrison College, and beg you to accept my cordial acknowledgement, for its kind and flattering expressions. I came into Kentucky with a high opinion of the generosity and manliness of her sons, and am happy to say, that that opinion has been strengthened with every year of my residence here. It would gratify me, did circumstances permit, to spend my days among a people who have furnished me much to admire and many warm friends; but the resources of Transylvania are inadequate to its wants, and I have accordingly tendered my resignation to the Trustees, that they may act in the freest possible manner for the welfare of the institution. If I return to the soil of my fathers, it will be a cherished gratification to carry with me, the reflection, that I do not owe a wholly unprovoked attack, and the first public one, of any kind, ever aimed at my character—in a Kentuckian.

With these sentiments, will you allow me to say, that I could wish a resolution passed by you, and published in the papers, had been couched in milder and more defensive language. As a minister of the Prince of Peace, it is my wish to assail no one, and if any one can be unlike this chivalrous people as to assail me, (when rendered defenseless as a woman by my profession,) my most earnest wish is, in think upon the unspeakable greater wrongs of my Leader till I forget my own.

With unfeigned regard, and the warmest desires for your prosperity and happiness, I remain

Your friend and servant,

T. W. COIT.

On motion it was resolved unanimously, that the Editors of the Observer and Reporter and Gazette be requested to give these proceedings a place in their respective papers. House then adjourned.

R. P. HUNT, Chairman,

T. H. SKILLMAN, Secretary.

25TH CONGRESS.—EXTRA SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective standing committees, pursuant to the order of the House, viz:

Of Ways and Means. Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hammer, Jones of Virginia, Fletcher of Massachusetts, Atherton and Rhett.

Of Claims. Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Nrennell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell of Tennessee, Clary and Carter of Maine.

On Commerce. Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson of Louisiana, Cushing, De Graff, Legare, Toland, Curtis and Mason of Virginia.

On the Public Lands. Messrs. Boone, Williams of N. C., Lincoln, Casev, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan and Turney.

On the Post Office. Messrs. Conner, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun of Kentucky, Palmer and Worthington.

Of Elections. Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Manry, Towns, Bronson, Panneybacker and Hastings.

On the District of Columbia. Messrs. Bouldin, A. H. Shepperd, Jenifer, Dawson, Cilley, Prentiss, Bierne, C. H. Williams of Tennessee, and Hunter of Ohio.

On the Judiciary, Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Tracey, Martin, Corwin Bynum, Gilmore, Anderson, Duncan and Turney.

On Revolutionary Claims. Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Taliferro, Elmore, Foster, Purner, Harper of Ohio, and Birdsall.

On Public Expenditures. Messrs. Hayley, Ogle, Alexander, Titus, Stranton, Rumsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett and Patterson.

On Private Land Claims. Messrs. May, Garland of La., Calhoun of Mass., Harlan, Bruyn, Mallory, Beatty, Radnor, and Leadbetter.

On Manufactures. Messrs. Adams, Webster, Whittlesey of Conn., Holsey, Shadie, Buttle, Tillinghass, Vail and Nay.

On Agriculture. Messrs. Deberry, Lyan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph and Mitchell.

On Indian Affairs. Messrs Bell, Everett, Haynes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of S. C., Murry, of Ky., and S. W. Morris of Pa.

On Military Affairs. Messrs. McKay, Clegg, Glascok, Thompson, Ghosh, Miller, Rives, Kemble and McClellan of Tenn.

On the Militia. Messrs. Glascock, Wagoer, Carter of Tenn., Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, Halstead, and Allen of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs. Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter and Williams of N. Hampshire.

On Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Drongon, Rencher, Pope, Gathorne, and Fairchild.

On the Territories. Messrs. Patten, Potts, Pickens, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Davee, Jones of N. Y. and Farrington.

On Revolutionary Pensions. Messrs.

Morgan, Keagen, Smith, Bond, Fry, Johnson, Van, Sibley, Ewing, Grey and Loomis of Ohio.

On Invalid Pensions. Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Ky., Allen of Vt., McClellan of N. Y., Petreka, Stewart, Herod, Riley, and Stanley.

On Roads and Canals. Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKendall, Snyder, White of Ly. Filmore of N. Y., Johnson of Md., Bicknell, and White of Indiana.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business. Messrs. Mason of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry and Peck.

On Accounts. Messrs. Johnson of Va., Grant, McClure, Shephard of N. C., and Johnson of Md.

On Expenditures of the Department of State. Messrs. Morris of Pa., Jackson of N. Y., Shepler, Yorke and Andrews.

On Expenditures of the Department of the Treasury. Messrs. Allen of Vt., Shaffer, Ayers, Grey, and Holsey.

On Expenditures of the War Department. Messrs. Clooney, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris of Ohio, and Marvin.

On Expenditures of the Navy Department. Messrs. Broadhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards, and Graham of Indiana.

On Expenditures of the Postoffice Department. Messrs. Cliffe, Dennis, Hawes, Gallup and Plumer.

On Expenditures of the Public Buildings. Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Meutie, Dunn, Dunn and Ridgway.

HONORABLE. The Montreal public has been head of Henry Hughes, 1st or Royal Regiment, who possesses a receipt, said to be of great efficacy in that dreadful disease hydrocephalus.

Yesterday morning early, application was made by a Captain and his wife named Nansen, for the advice of Hughes, in the case of their son, who was bitten by a scorpion five weeks since, and was laboring under all the horrors of infection. Hughes was immediately despatched, and on his way called on physician, who promised to follow and witness the state of the patient, and the effects of the medicine. The child was suffering under extreme soreness and swelling of the throat, forming at the mouth, the cone of water, and all the usual symptoms of confectioned by hydrocephalus.

At half past 5 o'clock in the morning Hughes administered his medicine. In two hours time, during which the patient had undergone violent perspiration and slight vomiting, he was so far relieved as to eat or drink, and swallowed some cold mint water. At noon Hughes returned to visit his patient, and found the swelling much abated. The boy expressed a desire to rise from bed, and as the perspiration had ceased, Hughes consented. At three o'clock he called again and found him still doing well.

Hughes is willing to impart the receipt to the friends, so that the public may have the full benefit of its use; or to any respectable consulting, or individual, who will arrange so to certain means to remunerate him for his secret. The name of the physician we are not at present at liberty to disclose, though we have read his certificate.—Montreal Transcript.

From the N. Orleans Bee, Aug. 26.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

We have received the Texas (Houston) Telegraph to the 5th August. The republic appears to be enjoying in full perfection the blessings of rational liberty. The elections have not yet taken place.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has resigned the appointment of Secretary of War, on account of ill-health.

The steamboats Louisville and Branch T. Archer, have arrived. Those boats are intended to ply between Houston and Galveston.

Flour is selling at \$30 per bbl.

Gen. Houston speaks in glowing terms of the general appearance of prosperity which every where meets his view, on his tour to the east.

The citizens of San Augustin welcomed him in true American style; salutes were fired, a sumptuous dinner given, and the festivities of the day closed with a ball, ornamented by the taste of this beautiful and flourishing city.

Another dishonorable affair has taken place at Yellicou, one of the parties was killed, the other injured.

Another good bargain has taken place at Yellicou.

On the 2d of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 3d of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 4th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 5th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 6th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 7th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 8th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 9th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 10th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 11th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 12th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 13th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 14th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 15th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

At the 16th of October, the steamer

Yellicou will call at Galveston.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR ROOMS,
NO. 53, MAIN STREET,
THEIR new supplies of FALL AND
WINTER GOODS, consisting in part,
of the following articles, to wit:

Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths,
Flannelings and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats,
Mohair, do do do
Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres,
Satinettes—striped, crosshatched and plain
Winter Vests—Silk, Swindown, & Valencia
Merinoes and Chalas,
Calicos and Ginghams,
Muslin and Lace Collars,
Fall and Winter Shawls,
Red and White Flannels,
Rose, Whitney, and Mckinaw Blankets,
Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes,
Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes,
Plain Straw Bonnets,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETING:

A LARGE STOCK, and
HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods suitable to the present and approaching seasons; all of which will be sold on as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

II. C. & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

For Rent

I WISH to let the first and second stories of that spacious WAREHOUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail Road Depot. The whole would be let to one tenant, or divided into four convenient Stories, to suit applicants, on liberal terms.

A. O. NEWTON,

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please pay their accounts to THOMAS RAINETEY.

JOHN R. CLEARY,
THOS. RAINETEY.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
NO. 49, MAIN STREET,
Are now receiving their first supplies of

Fall & Winter Goods
Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms.

Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School on Monday, September the 4th.

J. LOGUE.

August 26, 1837 38-tf

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON
HAVING yielded to the solicitation of some young gentlemen of this city, to devote one or two hours each day in teaching them the Languages, would be pleased to receive some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full class.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1837.—34-3m

CITY SCHOOL.

THE 8th Session of the City School will commence on Monday the 4th day of September next, at which time it is earnestly requested that all persons wishing their children to be admitted, will attend, as it is of great importance to have all that are admitted, to enter at the first of the Session.

JACOB ASHTON,
W. M. A. LEAVY,
W. H. RAINETEY.

August 26, 1837 38-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will sell following articles at the following prices, for CASH or following credit:

12lbs. Sugar, for \$1.

6lbs. Coffee, do do

1lb. Tea, do do

They also inform their friends, that they may depend upon our selling as low at any time, as any of our brother Grocers. Having a LARGE STOCK ON HAND, they invite their friends to call.

S. J. D. SWIFT,
Cheapside, opposite the Courthouse.

Lexington, Aug. 21, 1837.—34-1m

100 CASES Negro bear,
50 cases Musl. Cloth & Kid Shoes
and Boots,
20 cases Children's Shoes—assort.
ed.,
50 do. Cowhides—Boots—very heavy
25 do. Water-proof Boots,
10 do. Water-proof Shoes—assorted
100 boxes GLASSWARE—comprising Tum
try Stores.

All of which will be offered to punctual WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on the 2d day of October next, at Versailles, in Woodford county;

A VALUABLE FARM,
Containing 316 Acres, (belonging to the Estate of JOHN PARKER deceased,) within 3 miles of Versailles, near Clear-creek Meeting House. Any person wishing to see the Farm will call on Mr. C. JONES who lives on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money will be required on the first day of March next, when possession will be given; the balance in 3 equal payments.

JOHN PARKER,
WILLIAM L. TODD, Esq.

September 12, 1837.—37-3t.

RUN AWAY.

A BOUT the 15th of August, my negro man, named BEN, was sent by the stage to Lexington, from the Blue Licks, but has not yet reported himself to me. I will give Ten Dollars as a reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or to Mr. Thomas B. Megowan, the Jailer at Lexington, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. Ben is about 50 years of age, pretty well known in the neighborhood of Lexington, upwards of six feet high, broad shouldered stout man, head a little gray, he is clothed with stout Jeans, and flannel shirts, he is a hemp backler, has a wife at the Blue Licks but is in the habit of visiting at the widow McIlwain's & the other free negroes in her neighborhood.

CLEMENT SMITH.

Lexington, Sept. 7th 1837.—37-3t.

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Elisha HIGGINS, deceased, in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington, near the Nicholasville Turnpike, to-wit:

A Tract of Land containing 81 ACRES, Horses, Cattle Sheep and Hogs; two Mules and two Jervies, with one Jack Colt; one Yoke of Oxen; one Wagon; 6 ton of Hemp; 7 acres of Hemp in the Stack; 20 acres of Corn in the Field; some Rye; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Forming Utensils, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—The terms of the Land will be made known on the day of sale. The other property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, for all sums of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approval security; under \$5, Cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JURETTA HIGBEE, Esq.

Sept. 6, 1837.—36-tfs.

A FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be received this day, by

D. BRADFORD,
7th Sept. 1837.

W. M. ADAIR.

June 17, 1837—25-1y.

W. M. ADAIR.

SR. CATHARINE'S

Female Academy,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 28th. The young Ladies are requested to return on that day, to resume their classes.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 22, 1837.—34-2m

W. C. BEEL, Assignee.

Aug. 19, 1837.—34-1t.

W. C. BEEL.

Aug. 10, 1837.—32-1t.

W. C. BEEL.

Aug. 19, 1837.—34-1t.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

Kentucky Gazette Extra.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
(Publisher of the Laws of the U.S., etc.)

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-

LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid before the end of 6 mos? 00

" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until ar-

geses are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Letters sent by mail to the editor, must be

post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1 50; three

months \$4; six months \$7 50; twelve months

\$13. Longerines in proportion.

PROPOSALS.

NOR carrying the mails to the United States from the 1st of January, 1834, except as herein after stated) to the 30th of June, 1842, on the following post routes in Kentucky, will be received at the department, until the 10th day of October next, inclusive, to be decided by the 21st day of said month.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1834, the new service (unless it be of a higher degree than that now in operation) will be made to commence on the 1st of July next. These cases especially noted under their respective numbers.

KENTUCKY.

3201. From Maysville by Washington, May's Lick, Lower Blue Lick, Forest Retreat, Millersburg, Paris, Hallockburg, and Moreland, to Lexington, 61 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Maysville daily at 2 p.m., arrive at Lexington next day by 1 a.m.

Leave Lexington daily at 2 a.m., arrive at Maysville same day by 1 p.m.

3202. From Lexington by Midway to Frankfort, 28 miles and back daily in rail-road cars.

Leave Lexington daily at 6 a.m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Frankfort daily at 6 p.m., arrive at Lexington same day by 10 p.m.

3203. From Frankfort by Hardinsville, Clay Village, Shelbyville, Simpsonville, Long Run, and Middletown to Louisville, 53 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort daily at 11 a.m., arrive at Louisville same day by 10 p.m.

Leave Louisville daily at 8 a.m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 6 p.m.

3204. From Frankfort by Versailles to Lexington, 34 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 1/2 p.m., arrive at Lexington next days at 1 a.m.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at Frankfort same days at 10 a.m.

3205. Proposals will also be received for the transportation of the mail on this route daily in stages.

3206. From Frankfort by Great Crossings, Georgetown, Newtown, and Centreville to Paris, 33 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 10 a.m., and at Paris same days by 2 p.m.

Leave Paris every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 a.m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 10 a.m., and at Frankfort by 2 p.m.

3207. From Frankfort by Lawrenceburg and Salvisa to Harrodsburg, 31 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same days by 12 m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 m., arrive at Frankfort same days by 8 p.m.

3208. From Frankfort by Erik Horn, Cedar Creek, and Saxon Creek to Owenton, 23 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frankfort every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Owenton same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Owenton every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 1 p.m.

3209. From Frankfort by Lipata, Picaville, New Castle, Benetola, Bedford, Corn Creek, and Milton to Madison, in Indiana, 53 miles and back, three times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at New Castle same days by 12 m., and at Madison by 8 p.m.

Leave Madison every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a.m., arrive at Newcastle same days by 12 m., and at Frankfort same days by 8 p.m.

3210. From Frankfort by Lipata, Olympia Springs, Gill's Mill, Morgan, West Liberty, and Burning Springs to Prestonburg, 89 miles and back once a week, to return by Burning Springs and Madison by 8 p.m.

Leave Madison every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a.m., arrive at Newcastle same days by 12 m., and at Frankfort same days by 8 p.m.

3211. From Frankfort by Red River Iron Works, Irvine, Cray, Trick Salt Works, and Grapevine, to Perry C. H., 103 miles and back once a week.

Leave Westport every Thursday at 4 a.m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Mount Sterling every Friday

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 21, 1837.

No. 38 Vol. 52.

at 3 p.m., arrive at Perry C. H. every

Monday by 6 p.m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at

6 a.m., arrive at Mount Sterling every

Friday by 8 a.m.

3212. From Mount Sterling by Aaron's

Road to North Middletown, 12 miles and

back once a week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday at

9 a.m., arrive at North Middletown same

day by 1 p.m.

Leave North Middletown every Saturday

at 2 p.m., arrive at Mount Sterling same

day by 6 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st Ju-

ly, 1838.

3213. From Owingsville by Rice's

Cross Roads, Licking, Triplett, Little

Sundy, Logan, and Clinton Furnace to

Catlettsburg, 77 miles and back once a

week.

Leave Owingsville every Friday at 6

a.m., arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 5

p.m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Wednesday at

6 a.m., arrive at Owingsville next day by

5 p.m.

3214. From Owingsville by State,

Sherburne's Mills, Hillsboro, Poplar

Plains, Flemingsburg, Mount Carmel,

Mill Creek, and North Fork, to Washin-

ton, 19 miles and back three times a week;

also, from Sherburne's Mills by Martha

Mills, to Flemingsburgh, 22 miles and

back three times a week.

Leave Owingsville every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at

Catlettsburg next day by 7 a.m.

3215. From Lexington by Nicholas,

Burn Tavern, Lancaster, Stanford,

Walnut Flat, Crab Orchard, Mount Ver-

non, London, Lynn Camp, Barboursville,

Cumberland Ford, Cumberland Gap,

Tenn., Tazewell, Sycamore, and Thorn

Hill to Bean's Station, 163 miles and

back three times a week in four-horse

post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 10 a.m.,

arrive at Lexington next day by 5 a.m.

Leave Lexington daily at 2 a.m., arrive at

London next day by 9 a.m., and at Bean's

Station Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday

by 8 p.m.

Leave Bean's Station every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday at 3 a.m., arrive at

London next days by 8 p.m., and at Lexin-

ton Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday by 6 p.m.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday,

and Friday at 3 a.m., arrive at Lexington

next day by 10 a.m., and at Bean's Sta-

tion Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday by 6 p.m.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 11 a.m.,

arrive at Lexington next day by 10 a.m.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 10 a.m.,

arrive at Lexington next day by 9 a.m.

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arrive at Lexington next day by 9 a.m.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 10 a.m.,

[Continued from First Page.]

a m, arrive at Manchester next day by 8 p.m.

Leave Manchester every Saturday at 5 p.m., arrive at Richmond every Monday by 5 p.m.

3263. From Richmond by Slaughter's Salt Works and Mount Vernon, to Somersett 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Richmond every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Somersett next day by 12 noon.

Leave Somersett every Friday at 2 p.m., arrive at Richmond next day by 8 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3264. From Perry C. H. to Manchester, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at 12 noon, arrive at Manchester next day by 3 p.m.

Leave Manchester every Wednesday at 4 p.m., arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 7 p.m.

3265. From Perry C. H. by Carr's Fork, Brushy Fork, Poor Fork, Turkey Cove and Stone Gap, to Estillville, Va., 75 miles and back once a week.

Leave Perry C. H. every Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Estillville next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Estillville every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Estillville every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Estillville every Saturday by 8 p.m.

3266. From London by Diana to Manchester, 21 miles and back twice a week.

Leave London every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Manchester same days by 3 p.m.

Leave Manchester every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at London next day by 5 p.m.

Leave London every Sunday at 6 a.m., arrive at Jacksboro' next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Jacksboro' every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at London next day by 5 p.m.

3267. From London by Whitley C. H. and Clear Fork to Jacksboro, Tenn., 63 miles and back once a week.

Leave London every Sunday at 6 a.m., arrive at Jacksboro' next day by 5 p.m.

3268. From Cumberland Ford by Harlan C. H. to Jonosville, Va., 51 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland Ford every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Jonesville next day by 11 a.m.

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 1 p.m., arrive at Cumberland Ford next day by 6 p.m.

3269. From Somersett by Faris Coal Mines and Mouth of Laurel to Rockholt, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Somersett every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Rockholt next day by 11 a.m.

Leave Rockholt every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Somersett next day by 6 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3270. From Monticello by Jellico and Whitley c. h. to Barboursville and back, once a week, 71 miles.

Leave Monticello every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Barboursville next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Barboursville every Sunday at 6 a.m., arrive at Monticello next day by 5 p.m.

3271. From Monticello by Van Winkles to Jamestown, Tennessee, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Monticello every Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3272. From Jamestown by Craelsburg to Burkesville, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Burkesville same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Burkesville every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 4 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3273. From Burkesville by Hanover, Kettle Creek, Mouth of Obed River, Satica, Tenn., Buttler's and Meigsville to Glinesboro', 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave Burkesville every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glinesboro' next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glinesboro' every Monday at 1 p.m., arrive at Burkesville next day by 7 p.m.

3274. From Columbia by Creelshurg and Seventy-six to Elliott's Cross Roads, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 4 a.m., arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Saturday at 4 a.m., arrive at Columbia same day by 9 p.m.

3275. From Columbia by Breedings, Burkesville and Paoli to Elliott's Cross Roads, 52 miles and back, once a week, return by Crocus creek.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads next day by 12 m.

Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Tuesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Columbia next day by 7 p.m.

3276. From Columbia by Nuttville to Liberty, 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Wednesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Liberty same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Liberty every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p.m.

3277. From Bardstown by Loretto to Lebanon, and return by Raywick, Rolling Fork, and New Haven to Bardstown, equal to 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Scottsville by Allen's

Leave Bardstown every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Lebanon next day by 12 p.m.

Leave Lebanon every Wednesday at 2 a.m., arrive at Bardstown next day by 1 p.m.

Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Scottsville same day by 1 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3278. From High Grove by Fairfield, Bloomfield, and Chaplin to Harrodsburg, 36 miles and back once a week.

Leave High Grove every Wednesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 7 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Saturday at 3 a.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 12 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Sunday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 3 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Monday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 5 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Wednesday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Thursday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 7 p.m.

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Leave Harrodsburg every Saturday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 9 p.m.

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Leave High Grove every Saturday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 10 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Sunday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 11 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Monday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 12 a.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 1 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Wednesday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Thursday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 3 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Friday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Saturday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 5 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Sunday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Monday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 7 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Tuesday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Wednesday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 9 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Thursday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 10 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Friday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 11 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Saturday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 12 a.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Sunday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 1 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Monday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday at 12 p.m., arrive at High Grove same day by 3 p.m.

Leave High Grove every Wednesday at 12 p.m., arrive at Harrodsburg same